

ADAMS & SEXTON

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or
\$2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, 61 per square for 8
weeks—25 cts. per a. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XVIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JULY 23, 1884.

NO. 30.

POETRY.

For the Adams Sentinel. A Uudibrastic Poem, in 2 Cantos.

CANTO I.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage
briest."
Who has not, in wrapt ecstasy,
Listed the thrilling harmony
Of sounds? For nature every where,
O'er land and sea, wafts thro' the air
Her music's soft and melting strain,
Enlivening joy and soothing pain.
The welcome, gentle, western breeze,
Rustling amid the leafy trees—
The howling swirl of the storm,
That stabs thro' earth, fell havoc's form;
The bubbling fountain's half-heard sigh;
Ocean's hoarse roar, that rends the sky—
Whatever we hear at close of day,
Or with the morning's earliest ray—
Scarce ought so dull, insensitive,
That cannot music's tones create.
And life—why life is melody:
For all that think, feel, hear, and see,
Join in one anthem, and combine,
To swell a chorus, full, divine.
The hum of insects, song of birds,
And lowings of the grazing herd,
The war-horse' neigh, the lion's roar,
The screams where mountain eagles soar,
Form part of that concordant band;
Whilst man, with voice & breath & hand,
Completes the perfect, unmarred whole,
That soothes, subdues, enchants the soul.
Now, hark! as all around is mute,
The warblings of the sweet-toned flute,
The clearness of the clarinet,
The breathings of the flageolet,
The merrily and inspiring fife,
The trumpet that swells above the strife,
The viol's feeling, speaking strings,
And keys of which some fair hand rings
A magic spell, which, nor the drum
At stirs the heart as women come,
Organ's swelling peal can shake,
With them domes & aisles may shake.
Al yet the human voice to these,
Is mellowed tones, tuned as you please,
An thro' the scale from grave to gay,
Now draw, now cease the tear away,
From the heart is thus forth well'd
Ade of feeling, which has quell'd
The fiercest nature, and imparted
Even to the broken-hearted.
—Up—we have been led astray
From what 'twas our design to say—
We but prefixed this explanation,
For fear of some misapplication.

CANTO II.

Who music loves, must discord hate—
But, oh! the sounds that ever grate
Upon the ear in this our town!
Their din is quite enough to drown
The sweetest notes of Orpheus' lyre,
And even the man of Uz to tire.
At night, when on the welcome bed,
Fatigued, and rest the aching head,
Our hopes are vain, each dream is past,
Ned's by some rattling bugle's blast,
The fiddle's saw, piano's twang,
Flutes, drums and fife, all join their clang,
We rise to enjoy the morning air—
The mad'ning sounds are ever there;
And in the stillness of the morn,
We're deafen'd by the hooping-horn;
At noon, as every body knows,
Who tries enjoy the usual doze,
'Tis still the same—for then, alack!
Like members of some deep-mouth'd pack,
They rend the welkin—all endeavor
To make their noise seem very clever.
Spirit of Mozart, Paganini,
Who pocket'st many a shining guinea—
'Tis for your sakes we undergo
This torturing, this everlasting woe.
Gifford Redivivus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extracts from "The Character of a Na-
tive Georgian" taken from the South-
ern Recorder. The hero is Ned Squeez-
le, and the portions from which we make
our extracts details his eccentricities
as exhibited during a visit to Savan-
nah:

"We were received by the oyster-ven-
der in a small shop which fronted upon
the street, conducted through it to a back
door, and thence by a flight of steps to a
convenient room on the second floor of
an adjoining building. We had been se-
ated about three minutes, when we heard
footsteps on the stairs, and distinctly
caught this sentence from the ascending
stranger:—'Aha, Monsieur Middelton,
you say you had bes oystair in de ci-
tee? Well, me shall soon see.' The
sentence was hardly uttered, before the
door opened, and in stepped a gay, smerky
little Frenchman. He made us a very
low bow, a vd as soon as he rose from his
obsequence, Ned rushed to him in trans-
ports of joy, seized him by the hand, and
shaking it with friendship's warmest
grasp, exclaimed, 'How do you do, my
old friend—I had no idea of meeting you
here—how do you do Mr. Squezele, how
have you been this long time?'
'Sair,' said the Frenchman, 'me tank you
ver' much to lub me so hard, but you mis-
take de gentleman—my name is not de
Squezele, but de Squezeleantre.' 'Come, come John,'
continued Ned, 'quit your old tricks be-
fore strangers. Mr. Hall, let me introduce
you to my particular friend John Squezele-
antre, from Paris.'

'Perhaps, sir,' said I, not knowing well
what to say or how to act, in such an e-
mergency, 'perhaps you have mistaken
the gentleman.'

'My, sair,' said Monsieur, 'he is mis-
take ev'ry ting at once. My name is not
Zhaun—me play no treak, me did not
come from Paris, but from Bordeaux.'

'If I am mistaken, sir,' said Ned, 'I
humbly ask your pardon—but you look
so much like my old friend Jack, and talk
so much like him, that I would have
sworn you were he.'

'Vell sair,' said Monsieur, looking at
Ned as though he might be an acquain-
tance after all—'Vell sair, dis time you tell
my name right—my name is Jacques'—
Jacques Sancerie.
'There,' proceeded Ned, 'I knew it
was impossible I could be mistaken—
your whole family settled on Sandy Creek—
I knew your father and mother, your
sisters Faisy and Dilsy, your brother Ich-
abod, your aunt Bridget, your—'
'Oh mon dieu, mon dieu!' exclaimed the
Frenchman, no longer able to contain his
surprise, 'dat is you Mericane familie—
Dare was not one French familie had all
dat name since the vorl was make.'
'Now look at me good Jack,' said Ned,
'and see if you don't recollect your old
friend Obadiah Snodgrass, who used to
play with you when a boy in Sandy
Creek.'

'Vell Monsieur Snodgrass, me look at
you ver well, and me neber see you in de
creek, nor out de creek—me ver surprise
you do not know one name from one
creek.'

'Oh, very well, sir, very well, I forgot
where I was; I understand you now per-
fectly, you are not the first gentleman I
have met with in Savannah, who knew
me well in the country, and forgot me in
town. I ask your pardon, sir, and hope
you'll excuse me.'

'Me is ver will to know you now, sair,
but me will not tell one lie to know you
twenty-five and tirty year ago.'

'It makes no difference, sir,' said Ned,
looking thoughtfully and chagrined, 'I
beg leave, however, before we close our
acquaintance, to correct one mistake
where I made—I said you were from Paris—
believe, on reflection, I was wrong—
I think your sister Dilsy told me you
were from Bordeaux.'

'Faire, de seis! Dils—Here Monsieur
Middelton—my oystair ready?'

'Yes, Sir.'
'Vell, if my oystair ready, you give
dem to my fren Monsieur Snodgrass, and
ask him to be so good as to carry dem to
my sist Dils and my brother Ichabod on
Sand Creek,'—so saying he vanished like
lightning.

This being the Sabbath, at the usual
hour, Ned went to Church, and selected
for his morning's service, one of those
Churches in which the pews are free,
and in which the hymn is given out, a
half verse at a time, and sung by the Con-
gregation.

Ned entered the Church in as fast a
walk as he could possibly assume—pro-
ceeded about half down the aisle, and
popped himself down in his seat, as quick
as if he had been shot. The more
thoughtless of the congregation began to
titter, and the graver peeped up slyly, but
solemnly, at him.

The Pastor rose, and before giving out
the hymn, observed, that singing was a
part of the service, in which he thought
the whole congregation ought to join.
Thus saying, he gave out the first lines of
the hymn. As soon as the tune was raised,
Ned struck in with one of the loud-
est, hoarsest, most discordant voices that
ever annoyed a solemn assembly.

'I would observe,' said the preacher,
before giving out the next two lines, 'that
there are some persons who have not the
gift of singing, such of course are not ex-
pected to sing. Ned took the hint, and
sang no more; but his entrance into the
Church, and his entrance into the hymn,
had already dispersed the solemnity of
three-fifths of the congregation.

As soon as the Pastor commenced his
sermon, Ned opened his eyes, threw back
his head, dropt his under jaw, and surren-
dered himself to the most intense interest.
The preacher was an indifferent one, and
by as much as he was dull and insipid,
by so much did Ned become absorbed in
the discourse. And yet it was impossi-
ble for the nicest observer to detect any-
thing in his looks or manner; short of
the most solemn devotion. The effect
which his conduct had upon the congre-
gation, and the after conversation, must
be left to the imagination of the reader.
I give but one remark—Bless that good
man who came in the Church so quick,'
said a venerable matron—'how he was af-
fected by the sermon.'

Ned went to Church no more on that
day. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon,
while he was standing at the tavern door,
a funeral procession passed by, at the foot
of which, and singly, walked one of the
smallest men I ever saw. As soon as he
came opposite the door, Ned stepped out,
and joined him with great solemnity.
The contrast between the two was ludic-
rously striking, and the little man's looks
and uneasiness, plainly showed that he
felt it. However, he soon became recom-
piled to it. They proceeded but a little
way before Ned enquired of his compan-
ion, who was dead?

'Mr. Noah Bills,' said the little man.
'Nan?' said Ned, raising his hand to
his ear in token of deafness, and bending
his head to the speaker.

'Mr. Noah Bills,' replied the little man;
loud enough to disturb the two couple
immediately before him.

'Mrs. Noel's Bill!' said Ned with mor-
tification and astonishment. 'Do the
white people pay such respect to niggers
in Savannah? I shan't do it'—so saying
he left the procession.

The little man was at first considerably
neutered; but upon being left to his own re-
flection, he found it impossible for him to subdue it.

lections, he got into an uncontrollable fit
of laughter, as did the couple immedi-
ately in advance of him, who overheard
Ned's remark. The procession now ex-
hibited a most mortifying spectacle—the
head of it in mourning and in tears, and
the foot of it convulsed with laughter.

On Monday, Ned employed himself in
disposing of the business which brought
him to Savannah, and I saw but little
of him, but could not step into the street
without hearing of him. All talked about
him, and hardly any two agreed about his
character.

On Tuesday he visited the market, and
set it all in astonishment or laughter—he
wanted to buy something of every body,
and some of every thing, but could not
agree upon the terms of a trade, because
he always wanted his articles in such
portions and numbers, as no one would
sell, or upon such conditions as no one
would subscribe to. To give a single ex-
ample—He beset an old negro woman to
sell him the half of a living chicken.

'Do my good mauma,' sell it to me,'
said he, 'my wife is very sick, and is long-
ing for chicken-pie, and this is all the
money I have,' (holding out twelve and
a half cents in silver), 'and its just what a
half chicken comes to, at your own price.'

'Ki, mausa! How gwine cut live chicken
in two?'

'I don't want you to cut it in two alive,
kill it, clean it, and then divide it.'

'Name o' sense! what sort o' chance
got to clean chicken in de market-house—
why de water for scall um, an wash
um?'

'Don't scald it at all, just pick it so.'
'Ech-ech? Fedder fly all ober the buck-
era-man meat, he come bang me fo' true—
No massa, I mighty sorry for your
wife, but I no cutty chicken open.'

In the afternoon, Ned entered the din-
ing room of the tavern, and who should
be there but Monsieur Sancerie, of
oyster-house memory. He and the tav-
ern keeper were alone. With the first
glimpse of Ned, 'La diable,' exclaimed
the Frenchman, 'here my brother Ichabod
again,' and away he went. 'Mr. Sancerie,'
said the land-lord, hallooing after him, as
if to tell him something just thought of,
and following him out, 'What did you say
that man's name is?'

'He name Monsieur Snodgrass.'
'Why, that can't be his name! Where
is he from?'

'From Sand Creek.'
'Where did you know him?'

'Sair, me neber did know him.' Here
Ned sauntered in sight of the Frenchman,
and he moved on.

'Well,' said the land-lord, as he return-
ed, 'it does seem to me, that every body
who has any thing to do with that man,
runs crazy forthwith.'
When he entered the dining room, he
found Ned deeply engaged reading a
child's primer, with which he seemed
wonderfully delighted. The land-lord
sat for a moment, smiled, and then hastily
left the room. As soon as he disappeared,
Ned, laid down his book and took his
station behind some cloaks in the bar,
which at the moment was deserted. He
had just reached his place, when the land-
lord returned with his lady.

'Oh,' said the first, 'he's gone, I brought
you in to show you what kind of books
your man of refined feelings and highly
cultivated mind, delights in—Oh, he's
left his book, and here it is, opened at
the place where he left off—and do let's
see what's in it?'—They examined and
found he had been reading the interesting
poem of 'Little Jack Horner.' 'Now,'
continued the land-lord, 'if you'll believe
me, he was just as much delighted with
that story, as you or I would be with the
best written No. of the Spectator.'

'Well,' its very strange,' said Mrs. Blank,
—'I reckon he must be slightly, for no
man could have made a more gentlemanly
apology than he did to me, for his pecu-
liarities, and no one could have urged it
more feelingly.' One thing is very cer-
tain,' said the husband, 'if he be not slight-
ly himself, he has a wonderful knack of
making every body else so. Sancerie ran
away from him just now, as if he had
seen the devil—called him by one name
as he left the room, by another at the
door, told me where he came from, and
finally swore he did not know him at all.'

Ned having slept softly from the bar
into the entry, during this interview, en-
tered the dining room, as if from the
street. 'I am happy,' said he, smiling,
to meet you together and stone, upon
the eve of my departure from Savannah,
that I may explain to you my singular
conduct, and ask your forgiveness of it.
I will do so, if you will both be kind e-
nough to promise me that you will not
expose my true character, until I shall
have left the city.' This they promised.

'My name then,' continued he, 'is Ed-
ward Brace, of Richmond county—hu-
mor has been my besetting sin from my
youth up—it has sunk me far below the
station to which my native gifts would
have enabled me to aspire with success—
it has robbed me of the respect of all my
acquaintances, and what is much more to
be regretted, the esteem of some of my
best and most indulgent friends. All

that I have long known, and I have a
thousand times deplored, and as often re-
solved to conquer my self-destroying prop-
ensity—but so deeply is it wrought into
my very nature—so completely and indis-
solubly interwoven is it, with every fibre
and filament of my being, that I have
found it impossible for me to subdue it.

Being on my first visit to Savannah, un-
known and unknown, I could not fore-
go the opportunity which it furnished,
of gratifying my ungovernable proclivity.
All the extravagancies which you have
seen, have been in subservience to it.
He then explained the cause of his trou-
bling the kind lady before him, to give
him his meals at his room, and the strange
conduct of Monsieur Sancerie, at which
they both laughed heartily. He referred
to me for confirmation of what he
had told them. Having gone thus far,
continued he, 'I must sustain my charac-
ter until to-morrow, when I shall leave
Savannah.'

Having now two more to enjoy his
humor with him and myself, he let him-
self loose that night among the boarders,
with all his strength; and never did I see
two mortals laugh as did Mr. and Mrs.
Blank.

Far as I have extended this sketch, I
cannot close it, without exhibiting Ned
in one new scene, in which accident placed
him before he left Savannah.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of our
departure, the town was alarmed by the
cry of fire—Ned got up before me, and
taking one of my boots from the door and
putting one of his in its place, he marched
down to the front door with odd boots.

On coming out and finding what had been
done, I knew that Ned could not have left
the house, for it was impossible for
him to wear my boot. I was about de-
scending the stairs, when he called to me
from the front door, and said the servant
had mixed our boots, and that he had
brought down one of mine. When I
reached the front door, I found Ned and
Mr. and Mrs. Blank there, all the inmates
of the house having left it, who designed
to leave it, but Ned and myself. 'Don't
go and leave me, Hall,' holding my boot
in his hand, and having his own on his
leg. 'How can I leave you,' said I, 'un-
less you'll give me my boot?'

'This he did not seem to hear. 'Do run gen-
tlemen,' said Mrs. Blank greatly alarmed—
'Mr. Brace, you've got Mr. Hall's boot,
give it to him.' 'In a minute, madam,'
said he, seeming to be beside himself—
A second after, however, all was explain-
ed to me. He designed to have my com-
pany to the fire, and his own fun before
he went.

A man came posting along in great al-
arm, and crying 'fire, loudly.' 'Mister,
Mister,' said Ned, jumping out of the
house: 'Sir,' said the man, stopping and
puffing awfully, 'Have you seen Peleg
Q. C. Stone, along where you have been?'

'I don't know,' said Ned, with anxious solicitude.
'D—n Peleg Q. C. Stone,' said the
Stranger—'what chance have I of seeing
any body hopping up at 2 o'clock in the
morning, and the town a fire,' and on he
went.

Thus did he amuse himself with vari-
ous questions and remarks, to four or five
passengers, until even Mrs. Blank forgot
for a while, that the town was on fire.—
The last object of his sport was a woman,
who came along exclaiming, 'Oh, its Mr.
Dalby's house.' Two gentlemen assured
her that it was far from Dalby's house;
but still she went on with her exclaima-
tions. When she had passed the door a-
bout ten steps, Ned permitted me to cover
my frozen foot with my boot, and we
moved on towards the fire. We soon-
overtook the woman just mentioned, who
had become somewhat pacified. As Ned
came along side of her, without seeming
to notice her, he observed, 'Poor Dalby,
I see his house is gone.' 'I said so,' she
screamed out—'I knew it,' and on she
went screaming ten times louder than be-
fore.

As soon as we reached the fire, a gen-
tleman in military dress rode up and or-
dered Ned into the line to hand buckets.
Ned stepped in, and the first bucket that was
handed to him, he raised it very delib-
erately to his mouth and began to drink.
In a few seconds, all on Ned's right were
overburthened with buckets, and calling
loudly for relief, while those on his left
were unemployed. Terrible was the
cursing and clamor, and twenty voices
at once ordered Ned out of the line. Ned
stept out, and along came the man on
horse-back, and ordered him in again.—
'Captain,' said Ned, 'I am so thirsty that
I can do nothing until I get some water,
and they will not let me drink in the line.'

'Well,' said the Captain, 'step in, and I'll
see that you get a drink.' Ned stepped in
again, and receiving the first bucket, be-
gan to raise it to his lips very slowly,
when some one hallowed to him, to pass
on the bucket, and he brought it down a-
gain, and handed it on. 'Why didn't
you drink?' said the Captain. 'Why,
don't you see they won't let me?' said
Ned. 'Don't mind what they say—drink
and then go on with your work.' Ned

took the next bucket and commenced
raising it as before, when some one again
ordered him to pass on the bucket.—
'There,' said Ned, turning to the Captain,
with the bucket half raised, 'you hear
that?'—'Why, blast your eyes,' said the
Captain, 'what do you stop for? Drink
on and have done with it.' Ned raised
the bucket to his lips and drank. 'A'n't
you done?' said the Captain. General

Putnam, who you intended to murder. I'm
about to kill you; and if you don't beat
retreat in less time than 'twould take old
Heath to hang a tory, by Heaven you are
a gone dog.' At the same time returning
his ramrod to its place and throwing the
breach of his gun into the fellow of his
shoulder.

Ned left the ranks, and went to his lodg-
ings, and the rising sun found us on our
way homeward.

Yankee Skill and Courage.—Some
doubt has been expressed whether any
person, not in collusion with some per-
sons belonging to the Navy Yard at
Charlestown, could have accomplished
the heaving of the wooden figure upon
the Constitution. The violent storm on
the night, when it was done, was cer-
tainly wholly in favor of the heaving; nor
are the Yankees the least intrepid men in
the world, as perhaps will appear by the
following short statement:—

Some twenty or thirty years ago, a ves-
sel, chartered by an American master and
chiefly manned by an American crew,
was seized, the vessel and a valuable
cargo, at Port Louis, in the Isle of
France, as English property. The au-
thorities of the island placed on board her
a guard of fourteen men under an officer,
and took care to have her moored with-
in hailing distance of a French guard-
ship.

Notwithstanding these precautions, 10,
000 pieces of nankeen, enclosed in a hun-
dred packages, which were bound up
in rattan, were in a clandestine manner,
successfully removed from between the
decks of the vessel detained. These
packages were chiefly under and forward
the fore hatch. The removal was effect-
ed in three successive nights. The mas-
ter, with four seamen, approached the ves-
sel in a boat, with oars muffled, entered
the cabin windows, (the guard being, in
the warm climate of Fort Louis, on deck)
passed the entire length of the vessel, and
then, after dislodging the packages, re-
passed to the cabin windows and handed
out their burdens to a confederate in the
boat. All this was done in the most per-
fect silence, as the consequence of discov-
ery might have been instant death. Of
course the most complete presence of
mind, the utmost coolness and intrepidity,
and an ingenuity fertile in expedients,
were absolutely necessary. But a Yan-
kee is the last man to be at a loss in
cases of emergency.—Newbury Herald.

POLITENESS.

"I am extremely glad to see you."

There are more lies contained in these
few words than in all the written speeches
in a lawyer's office; and still the expres-
sion is on the tip of every one's tongue.—
Imagine yourself seated in your sanctum
sanctorum, wrapped up in the study of
some favorite author, or communing with
the hallowed nine—when lo! in pope a
creditor, and throws a bucket of ice-wa-
ter upon your burning thoughts. "Ha,
my dear friend, I'm extremely glad to
see you!" There's a thumper for you to
answer for.

Miss is preparing for a party—the car-
riage is waiting at the door—and still she
lingers before the mirror, adjusting her
rich tresses, (i. e. beau catchers)—when
in comes a dear friend. Biting her lips
with vexation, at the same time forcing a
smile, she exclaims, "ah I am extremely
glad to see you!" That's another thum-
per.

Madam has picked her sausages to
make, and is up to her ears in pots and
kettles, when Mrs. Somebody enters with
her six little ones, all dressed off as if
they had just been freed from a six
month's imprisonment in a band-box.—
"Bless me! I'm extremely glad to see
you!" It's a thumper, it's a downright
lie—in her heart she wishes her and all
her brood to —, I'd like to have said it.
When I hear a person say—"do call a-
gain and see me," it sounds very much
like "John, shew the gentleman out."

If I hear a man say he is sorry for the
losses of his dear friend, I generally trans-
late it, "hold fast is a good maxim."
There is no such thing as sincere po-
liteness: to be what the fashionable world
term polite, we must necessarily be hy-
pocritical. The true characteristic of sin-
cerity is bluntness, and a sincere man will
never have the head ache.

GENERAL PUTNAM.

General Putnam is known to have been
decidedly opposed to duelling, on prin-
ciple. It once happened that he grossly
affronted a brother officer. The dispute
arose at a wine table, and the officer de-
manded instant reparation. Putnam be-
ing a little elevated, expressed his willing-
ness to accommodate the gentleman with
a fight; and it was stipulated that the du-
el should take place on the following morn-
ing and that they should fight without
seconds. At the appointed time, the
General went on to the ground, armed
with sword and pistols. On entering the
field, Putnam, who had taken a stand at
the opposite extremity, and at a distance
of about thirty rods, levelled his musket,
and fired at him. The gentleman now
ran toward his antagonist, who delibera-
tely proceeded to reload his gun.

"What are you about to do?" exclaim-
ed he: "Is this the conduct of an Ameri-
can officer, and a man of honor?"

"What am I about to do?" exclaimed
the General, attending only to the first
question: "Is this the conduct of an Ameri-
can officer, and a man of honor?"

This intimation was too unequivocal to
be misunderstood; and our valorous du-
elist turned and fled for dear life. It
believed that this is the only single com-
bat in which Putnam was ever engaged—
a circumstance the more to be wondered
at, as he was exceedingly fiery and im-
petuous in his disposition. However well
his reputation for courage might have
been associated with officers of all de-
scriptions, during a war of eight years
continuance, it must have brought him in-
to situations in which it required a great
degree of forbearance to avoid personal
combats.
Middlesex Gaz.

Mom's Life.—There are two lives in
each of us—gliding on at the same time,
closely connected with each other—the
life of our actions—the life of our minds
—the external and the inward history;
the movements of the frame—the deep
and ever-restless workings of the heart!
They who have loved know the diary of
the affections, which we might keep for
years without having occasion even to
touch upon the exterior surface of life, our
busy occupations—the mechanical pro-
gress of our existence; yet by the latter
we judged, the first is never known.—
History reveals men's deeds, men's out-
ward characters, but not themselves.—
There is a secret self that hath its own
life 'rounded by a dream,' unperceivable
and unguessed.—Ruhner's Pilgrims of
the Rhine.

A little unbroached fellow, the idle of
his mother and plague of his father, went
to the office and inquired if there was a
letter for his dramma? "For whom?" in-
quired the postmaster. "For dramma," an-
swered the little fellow. "Well, what is
your grandpapa's name?" "Why dram-
ma calls him Josh," "Well, what does
your grandfather call her?" "He says,
oh thunder Bet, do keep your clock still
for once." The postmaster, baffled by
the urchin's simplicity, dismissed him
with the request that he would return
home and ask his granmama her name.

A young lad was sent to school to learn
the Latin tongue. As he was more fond
of his tops and marbles than his Latin,
it may be readily supposed that he was not
a proficient in that language. He return-
ed home with as much Latin in his head
as when he started. Going into the barn-
yard he met his father, who kindly receiv-
ed him, and after a considerable time had
elapsed, he asked his son if he had made
any figure in the Latin. "O yes," replied
the artful fellow, for it was found he had
learned to be more cunning than wise.—
'Well,' said the father, 'what is the Latin
of fork?' pointing to one in the barnyard.
'That is forkibus,' replied the simperon.
'What is the Latin of dung?' continued
the father. 'Why that is dungibus,' con-
tinued the son. 'What is the Latin of
cart?' says the father. 'That is cartibus,'
replied the blockhead.
The father now, as the saying is, 'smelt
the rat,' and said to his son—'Just take
that are forkibus, and and-put that are
dungibus into that cartibus; if you don't
I will give you one confounded-forkibus.'

Licking Good.—We attended a well-
doing not long since in the western part
of the state, at a clergyman's house, and
after the ceremony was performed, the
bridegroom took from his hat a large ap-
ple, and cutting it in two pieces, handed
one half of it to the bride, and kept the
other to himself. "There now, Polly,"
said he, "you eat that are, and I eat this
ere."

ASTONISHING FEAT.

A raw boned youth without shoes or
stockings, started from Frome on Wed-
nesday morning with the Frome coach,
and ran ahead of it all the way from that
place to Devizes (19 miles) in two hours,
apparently without the slightest fatigue.
Soon after his arrival in Devizes, he was
told that a stag was to be uncared about
four miles off. Thither the youth imme-
diately proceeded; and after waiting a
short time, he followed with the horse-
men, and throughout a remarkable fine
run; kept up with the fleetest horse in
the field—cleared every fence—hedge,
briar and ditch—was in at the taking, and
on his return to Devizes, (having run al-
together nearly 50 miles), offered to lay a
bet that he would then run two miles in
ten minutes.—London paper.

THE THREE R'S.

A late alderman of the city of Philadel-
phia, who had amassed a large fortune
from a slender beginning, and wished to
be thought one of the literati gave one
evening at a large party, as a toast "The
Three R's." The toast having been
drunk, one of the company begged the
worthy magistrate to explain what he
meant by the "Three R's"—"Reading, Ri-
tting, and Rathamatic," replied the learned
gentleman.—American Jest Book.

FAMILY GOVT.

The same alderman, desiring to be con-
sidered a man of some blood, went to the
coffee room with one of his shoes down
at the heel, and seemingly much distress-
ed by a lameness. "Dear me, Alder-
man," said a neighbor, "what is the mat-
ter with you? I what makes you hobble so?"
I hope you hav'nt hurt your foot." "It's
only the gold," replied the Alderman—
"this complaint is hereditary in my fami-
ly; my wife's uncle died of it."

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Rev. Mr. Young.

REV. SIR: Having uniformly endeavored to practice the suitable precept of the Apostle, "if possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men," I have reached the meridian of life, without any public controversy or dispute. It has, in a few instances, been my misfortune to differ in opinion from some whom I highly respected, but it was a difference which comports with mutual integrity of purpose, and is encountered by most men in the discharge of sacred duty. It was, therefore, with sincere regret that I observed in the papers of last week, your note, sharply charging me, not with having misapprehended the import, or even the practical operation of the Methodist discipline, but with having misrepresented it. This I regretted, not from dread of an investigation, but because it would impose on me the obligation of repelling the charge. To those who know me I deem it unnecessary to say, that I did not design to misrepresent your discipline. Of the Methodist church in general, I have, in several parts of that work, spoken in terms of high commendation. To you, sir, who are an entire stranger to me, and whom I have heard represented as an unassuming, faithful servant of Christ, I certainly harbor no unfriendly feeling; and I cannot but indulge the hope, that the word misapprehend would have better expressed the idea you intended. Accordingly, when I learned your dissatisfaction, I sent you word by the same individual to whom you had expressed it, that if you possessed a later or altered edition of your discipline, or any other documents or information on the subject, I would be obliged to you for them; and would cheerfully make any corrections which I found truth to require. But you replied, that you had none. Now, sir, I have re-examined that article in my book, and I find it a fair representation of your discipline. I have heard several very intelligent gentlemen who examined it, express the same opinion; and I am willing to abide the decision of an impartial public.

You further promised "to meet an appointment" in the Court-house, to correct my misrepresentations; and affectionately invite me to attend. Now, Sir, whether as I would go twice that distance, either to gain information, or to oblige you, I cannot, for various reasons, attend your meeting. I regard the appointment as premature, on your part. I had expressed my opinion on Methodist ministerial support with the liberty of an American, a freedom which none are more ready to use in their publications and their pulpits, than Methodist ministers. But I had also sent to you for any information you might possess, and expressly offered to make such corrections as the truth might require. I think it was your duty first to put it in my power to make restitution, if any injustice had been done.

Again, the discipline of a church is a document addressed to the public, which must speak for itself, and which every man has a right to interpret for himself. I could not, therefore, acknowledge as valid any statements, which you or any other individual might make, either conflicting with your discipline, or giving it a different meaning from that which the language naturally conveys. Had your public note stated, that the discipline alone was calculated to convey an erroneous idea to those not personally acquainted with the operations of the Methodist church, or (if it were not safe for a Methodist minister to utter such an idea,) had you promised to show, that Methodist ministers do not always receive as much as the discipline says they "shall" be allowed—the issue would be between you and your standards, between Methodism as it is, and Methodism as the discipline designed it to be. But, Sir, let me remind you as a Christian, that such statements, however many you make, do not justify the charge of my misrepresenting your discipline; for that discipline gives no definite information on this subject. It alludes to a deficiency in some cases, but also to a surplus in others. It directs that the surplus shall go to supply the deficiency. If that does not suffice, it even mentions a further general fund, the dividend of which is to be used for the same purpose; and merely adds, after all this, that if a deficiency still remain, the Conference is not bound for it "as in case of debt," but may supply it if deemed a case of special distress. (p. 174.)

Finally, I cannot attend your meeting, because, for various reasons, which I will not rehearse, I have always disapproved of public disputations. A sound argument will bear examination on paper, and a rotten one, a sentence uttered merely "ad captivandum," can with greater certainty be detected and exposed. True, you do not invite me to a disputation. Yet, if present, I must either respond to what I regard incorrect, or my silence would be construed into assent. I have seen enough at several public disputations in the South, to convince me that many men will, in the excitement of public discussion, advance assertions which they would blush to spread on paper. And without believing or wishing to insinuate, that you would do likewise, (for I consider you more of a gentleman,) the conduct of our town had ocular and auricular demonstration of the unchristian character, which public disputations often assume, in the debate between two Methodist ministers in our court-house, on some of the very topics now at issue. This debate, I am credibly informed, consisted of little else than shameful denunciation and reciprocal charges of unequal falsehood; in-

Having candidly stated my views of duty, my public intercourse with you individually is now at an end. But I owe it to myself, to the members of the Methodist church in this town, (many of whom I number among my personal acquaintances, and esteemed friends,) and to the readers of the papers in which your charge was published, to prove it unfounded.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

In a recent work, termed "Popular Theology," I felt it a duty, when discussing the different modes of ministerial support in Europe and America, to mention also that of the Methodist church. I have known many members of the Lutheran, Reformed and Presbyterian churches, who highly esteemed their own pastors, because they had been stigmatized as inferior preachers by some disingenuous circuit rider, who was himself receiving a larger salary than they. I therefore deemed it a duty, not indeed to "misrepresent" the Methodist system, but to let the truth be known. In order to commit no error, I quoted the very words of the discipline, referring to the page and section, and even specifying the edition contained in my library, that of 1825; and omitted nothing which I found on this subject. The relevant passages in the discipline are the following:

Part 2, Section 4. (p. 171, 172.) 1. The annual allowance of the travelling preachers shall be \$100.00, and their travelling expenses.

II. The annual allowance of the wives of travelling preachers shall be \$100.00; but this provision shall not apply to the wives of those preachers who were single when they were received on trial, and marry under four years, until the expiration of said four years.

III. Each child of a travelling preacher shall be allowed \$16.00 annually to the age of seven years, and \$24.00 annually from the age of seven to fourteen years; and those preachers whose wives are dead, shall be allowed for each child annually a sum sufficient to pay the board of such child or children during the above term of years: Nevertheless, this rule shall not apply to the children of preachers, whose families are provided for by other means in their circuits respectively.

IV. The allowance of supernumerary, worn out and supernumerary preachers, shall be \$100.00 annually.

V. The annual allowance of the wives of supernumerary, worn out and supernumerary preachers, shall be \$100.00.

VI. The annual allowance of the widows of travelling, supernumerary, worn out and supernumerary preachers, shall be \$100.00.

VII. The orphans of travelling, supernumerary, worn out and supernumerary preachers, shall be allowed by the annual Conferences, if possible, by such means as they can devise, \$16.00 annually.

Part 2, Section 5. (p. 170.) It shall be the duty of said committee or one appointed for that purpose, who shall be members of our church, to make an estimate of the amount necessary to furnish fuel and table expenses for the family or families of preachers stationed with them, and the stewards shall provide by such means as they may devise, to meet such expenses, in money or otherwise: provided the stewards shall not appropriate the monies collected for the regular quarterly allowance of the preachers to the payment of family expenses.

Part 2, Section 5. (p. 177.) It is recommended by the general Conference to the travelling preachers, to advise our friends in general to purchase a lot of ground in each circuit, and to build a preacher's house thereon, and to furnish it with, at least, heavy furniture, and to settle the same on trustees, appointed by the quarterly meeting conference, according to the deed of settlement in our form of discipline.

P. 177. 'The General Conference recommend to all the circuits, if movable to build a preacher's house, to rent one for the married preacher and his family, and that the Annual Conference do assist to make up the rents of such houses as far as they can, when the circuit cannot do it.'

Now let it be remembered that these are literal extracts from the discipline, and are all that I find on the amount and contingencies of ministerial salary. Take an average case, say a minister with a wife and five children, two above & three under seven years, and what is his salary at the above rates? The table supplies that, is, provisions of every kind to board the family, omitting the youngest child, at the rate of \$1.00 per week amount to \$52.00, house rent \$60.00, travelling expenses to Conference and on his circuit \$25.00, the additional allowance for himself, wife and children \$236.00 in all \$393.00. If his family is larger, his salary increases; if smaller it is diminished in the same ratio. If he keeps domestic, their boarding is found. If provisions rise in value, or he reside in a city, he loses nothing—his salary rises with it. An individual minister in a neighboring city, I am credibly informed, receives \$1000 in money for his table expenses and house rent alone, beside all the other allowances above detailed! I will not say it is too much, but merely state the fact as an example of the rise of table expenses and house rent. Now what denomination of Christians is there in our land, whose ministers generally would not gladly accept this provision? Especially as the prospect of receiving the amount promised is probably at least as good as in other churches. If the salary promised to other ministers is not made up by the congregation, they lose it all. But if all the collections and subscriptions, public and private, by the min-

low. Besides all this, says the discipline, "there are many occasional distresses of our preachers or their families, which require additional allowance," "lest their hands would hang down," or they "be constrained to depart from the work." p. 174. Again, if the above minister becomes disabled even in the first year of his ministry, his own allowance runs on for life, and for six months' service he may possibly receive his salary for twenty or forty years. And not only his own salary thus runs on, but after four years from his reception as a preacher, the allowance of his wife also runs on for life, even if he is disabled from preaching. And finally, on his death, his wife receives the same sum as before, and his children \$16 each, as near as the funds will admit. These, fellow-citizens, are the explicit provisions made by the travelling preachers, in the discipline, in behalf of themselves; for let it not be forgotten, that the local preacher, however faithful or able, receives not a cent. The itinerants, who engross all the legislative power of the whole church, have thought best to keep all the money to themselves; thus virtually pronouncing the services of local preachers undeserving of any reward, as they also do both them and all lay-members unworthy of a seat or vote in their legislative judicatories. And now the question arises whether the very few remarks upon their system in my book are misrepresentations. I have there said, p. 194, "The support of Methodist ministers we regard as a full competency, and have only often been surprised, that they should still complain of its insufficiency, especially as its provisions very justly extend to sickness, to old age, to widows and orphans." Whether calling their allowance a full competency, misrepresents the discipline, judge ye. One thing I am certain of, that a very large number of able, faithful pastors of other churches would be glad to accept this mode of support; because the amount promised is greater, and the prospect of getting it better, than in the average cases of most, if not all other churches. Again I have said, "It is true, in all the churches of the land, except that of our Methodist brethren, a man who enters the ministry, places himself in a situation, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, amounts to a renunciation of all prospect of accumulating wealth, and in the majority of cases, presents the expectation of a mere scanty subsistence. (p. 194.) This sentence pronounces the above salary to be, in the majority of cases, more than a mere scanty subsistence, and who can dispute it? Again, it may also imply, that entrance into the Methodist ministry is not as often as in nineteen cases out of twenty, accompanied by a renunciation of all prospect of accumulating wealth. This construction, I will candidly acknowledge, I did not myself intend; and the moment I saw it in print, I resolved to alter it for the second edition, and I have even announced the alteration in the Lutheran Observer, to the readers of the first edition. I do not suppose, that Methodist itinerants could justify being said, in a literal sense, to have the prospect of accumulating wealth. Yet they have what amounts to some wealth; and the sentence as it stands, is not far from substantial accuracy. What Methodist or other layman, what minister of another church, would be considered far from the pathway of wealth, whose clear income (after deducting the interest of the capital invested in his trade or education) is certainly adequate to all the necessary expenses of his family, and will at any time if he be disabled, afford him and his wife, annually the interest of \$3333.00? To afford all this in four years, as is the case with the Methodist minister, a man must be rapidly accumulating wealth. Yet it is but just to remark, that this discipline admits of no increase of allowance for subsequent services. I may then safely appeal to the public, and even to the members of the Methodist church, whether in entering the Methodist ministry under these circumstances, men do in nineteen cases out of twenty, renounce the prospect of substantial wealth? Nay, is it not clear, that in every case, they secure the advantages of substantial wealth, in that certain provision against want for themselves and family, which is all the personal value that wealth can have to the Christian. Where then (for this is all I have said on the amount of salary) is that heinous "misrepresentation," which is called for a public meeting in the Court-house?

And what if, in some poor stations, or in some better stations under some unpopular preacher, all the collections at quarterly meetings, and camp-meetings, and subscriptions to the preacher and stewards, together with his allowance from the general fund, do not amount to his fixed salary, yea fall short of it; these cases are exceptions, and the discipline must be supposed to represent the general rule. And do not ministers in any other church often fail to receive the full amount of their stipulated salary—even when that sum is far less than the above? How many receive but half the amount of their unavoidable expenses, and must either labor or teach school to aid in defraying them, or be involved in bankruptcy?

But if such an extreme case occurs to a Methodist preacher, is he left to struggle with his fate, and trust to Providence for deliverance? No, for lo! it is written in the discipline, "that lest his hands should fall," or "he depart from the work," an immediate supply is required for this "occasional distress." [p. 174.] Is this, perhaps, the meaning of that phrase, in general so differently understood, that a

discipline on "occasional distresses"? In short, many sensible members of the Methodist church, are but imperfectly acquainted with that complicated system of finance, by which their travelling preachers secure to themselves a substantial independence for life. A very large, intelligent, and pious portion of the church, on maturely considering the whole discipline, have themselves acknowledged much more than I have said in my book; and having been expelled by the travelling preachers for the presumption of expressing their convictions, established on the republican principles of clerical parity, and joint lay and clerical representation, the Protestant Methodist Church. And I shall be much disappointed in my opinion of my Methodist brethren in this town, if after they have heard all the facts in the case, they do not at least acquit me of having misrepresented the discipline.

S. S. SCHMUCKER.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR: We sincerely hope that the suggestions made by a "Country Teacher," in the last Sentinel, will meet with the cordial approbation of every instructor in the county. The expediency of a Convention for consultation on the business in which we are engaged, is almost self-evident. To some, indeed, it may, at first appear as though little could be realized from such a meeting; they suppose that the well qualified need no co-operation in their solitary labors, and that the deficient must of necessity so continue. Both these suppositions appear to us incorrect. Inquire of those best prepared and most anxious to do their duty, and they will tell you that not only are they frequently perplexed as to the best mode of facing particular instances, but likewise often at a loss for the general principles by which they should be governed. The fact seems to be, that so imperfect have been the plans heretofore pursued, and so little have the general principles of education been discussed, that both practice and theory are alike defective. Until within a few years no attempts have been made to qualify men for the specific object of teaching; and in the U. S. States, scarcely any other requisition has been made than a professed willingness to communicate all the information they possess (often precious little) on a certain set of subjects. It is very true considerable attention has been paid to this subject in Europe (especially in Germany). But none, or at most few of their works are in our hands. We are also aware that in N. England & N. York, it has excited some degree of interest; and associations, similar to that which we contemplate, have been formed—but how seldom do their proceedings meet our eye! Their experience and labors are lost in regard to us. Even the books intended for our especial benefit, and published within the last few years, such as "Hall's Lectures," "Abbott's Hints," "Woodbridge's Annals," &c. are almost unknown, and as little read by three fourths of us as "Roger Ascham," or "Locke on Education." Melancholy evidence of the indifference which exists in regard to these matters was given by the fact that Woodbridge's excellent Journal was well nigh discontinued for want of sufficient patronage! But additional information will not be serviceable to the competent only. Bring to the view of the incompetent, what he ought to be, if possessed of a spark of genius—will he not make an effort to become such in reality?—if not, he may have common honesty, and that will induce him to relinquish a profession in which he degrades the parent, injures the child, and disgraces himself.

Some may be disposed to inquire as to the subjects which would come up for the consideration of such a body. It would lead us farther than the limits of this short article will permit, were we to particularize; we will merely glance at two or three which strike us as highly important.

1. A Convention would give an opportunity for mutual advice as to the best modes of communicating instruction. This is the great professed object of all who seat themselves in the "Master's Chair." Yet what various and even contradictory means are employed for the attainment of the same end! Perhaps most of us can recollect that every change of school, (and it was, in our days, the fashion to change at least once in every year) interrupted the train of study into which we had been brought with so much difficulty. How much time would be saved to the scholar, and what an amount of toil would be spared to the teacher, if the best system were adopted and uniformly pursued! Here would naturally be canvassed the merits of the numerous elementary works with which the press teems. Patient examination by a number of individuals, and a fair comparison of the results, would satisfactorily determine the relative merits of this or that method of teaching the fundamental branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. Who can say how much this would influence the sum and the accuracy of the knowledge usually communicated?

2. Another point to which attention would naturally be turned, would be the government and discipline of schools. This is the great source of the teacher's solicitude—ordinarily the most irksome of his duties, undoubtedly the most difficult and delicate, and is an influence which has a most important bearing on the pupil's character for life. A school-master is a world in miniature. There are not unfrequently collected all the elements of society. The same passions, though directed to different objects, that

dominions, lawgiver, judge and executioner are united in the same person. How can we so manage these prerogatives? Shall we, as most of our predecessors have done, sway the birchen sceptre over so many trembling slaves? Or can you be treated as rational and moral beings, & controlled in accordance with that idea? Or should both the modes hinted at be adopted? The public at large, parents and friends, are no less interested in these experiments, than are those who conduct them.

3. But there is a third consideration which does not seem altogether destitute of weight, viz: the gratification which it may naturally be expected such a meeting will afford us, who, though widely separated in position are yet united by a density of interest and employment. One of the most discouraging circumstances of our occupation is the little interest which others take in it—a fact which almost entirely cuts us off from that sympathy with which men meet in almost all other walks of life. Confined to our rooms during the greater part of the day, we have comparatively little intercourse with others, unless we abridge, for the purpose of enjoying it, our hours of self-improvement and of exercise (of which none stand more in need.) Besides this, even when we do mingle in society, it requires some effort to make a transition to the affairs of others to which we must adapt ourselves, or prove but dull companions. Hence as much as from any other cause, it happens that teachers are so often altogether silent in mixed company, or, what is worse, regarded as egotists and pedants. In such an association, however, there would be the fairest prospect of a community of feeling. Every one knows the beneficial effects of a friendly interchange of sentiments—nothing has a greater tendency to dispel error, elicit truth, liberalize our views, and promote the happiness of man as a social being. Even should nothing more be done, we feel persuaded that the different teachers of the county will be gratified by the opportunity thus afforded of cultivating an acquaintance with each other. We, therefore, heartily concur in the desire expressed for the meeting of a convention, and hope that it will speedily assemble.

We have taken up this subject, Mr. Editor, not because we flatter ourselves that we possess the qualifications your correspondent desired in his successor, but because we feel a deep interest in it, and are unwilling that it should meet with even the appearance of neglect.

A TEACHER.

LAFAYETTE.

The papers from Paris furnish the answer of Geo. W. Lafayette, to the deputation of American citizens, who addressed to him a letter of condolence on account of the decease of his father, which will be found below.

They also furnish the reason why Mr. Livingston, American Minister, did not appear at the funeral. It seems that he was at the time of the death of Lafayette on a visit to Holland.

Below is a correspondence between G. W. Lafayette and Mr. Barton, American Charge des Affairs, representing the interests of the United States.

Reply of George W. Lafayette to the American Committee.

PARIS, May 23, 1834.

Gentlemen—I have received with feelings of the most respectful gratitude the letter which you did me the honor to address to me the moment after my family and myself had lost the venerable and tenderly loved parent whom heaven had given us. After having filled with satisfaction and with glory the old age of him who had the happiness of consecrating to them his earliest years, the Citizens of the United States are going also to weep with us over his grave; and these tears will be for his memory a precious reward for his fidelity to the convictions he brought back with him from the classic soil of liberty. These tears will be eagerly caught by his children and his grand children: they will give them courage to sustain their misfortune, and struggle to march with a firm and assured step in the path which he has always followed, who knew how to merit them.

Gentlemen, your sympathy mitigates our affliction; it sheds a salutary balm on our hearts, now broken with grief. Receive the homage of our respectful gratitude.

GEORGE W. LAFAYETTE.

Letter written by George W. Lafayette, to Mr. Barton, Charge d' Affairs of the United States.

PARIS, May 21, 1834.

Sir—He who had obtained from Franklin the authority of first drawing his sword in the defence of liberty under the American Standard in 1776, the adopted son of Washington, the commander of the American light infantry at Yorktown, he, whom in 1824 and 1825 an entire nation honored with a triumph without example in history, my father, General Lafayette, is no more! To-morrow his sons, those to whom all alliances, blessed by himself, have given the right of being his children, are to conduct him to his last abode.

The French people loved him, and the funeral car which will transport him to the spot, where already reposes the partner of his life, will be, we confidently expect, surrounded by a numerous crowd of good citizens.

Permit me, Sir, to ask of you, in the name of my family, of you, the representatives of our second country, to participate in our grief, in the name of that country or which we are in a manner children. One of the corners of the pall which will cover my father is destined for you, Sir, and your fellow-citizens assembled around you, will find, I venture to hope, in the price we attach to their presence on this mournful occasion, the

proof of our gratitude for the veneration, for the memory of my father, of which this morning they have been so good as to make me the depository.

Be pleased to accept, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

G. W. LAFAYETTE.

Reply of Mr. Barton to G. W. Lafayette.

Legation of the United States, Paris, May 22, 1834.

Sir—It is with heart-felt grief, that I have received the news of the death of your illustrious father General Lafayette. My task would be less difficult had I merely to express my own feelings, but other duties now devolve upon me, which make me sensible how incompetent I am to perform it. I would speak to you, Sir, of the gratitude and veneration of the nation—of the grief about to overwhelm a whole people, but I can only request you to receive these assurances from me until my country can renew them in a more solemn manner.

You honor me, Sir, by selecting me, as representing my country, for one of the pall bearers. I beg you to accept, with my personal thanks, those which I tender in its name.

I sincerely regret at the moment, the absence of Mr. Livingston. His age, his character, his official situation, and above all the ties of friendship which united him, for so many years, to one which we all loved, and whose loss we all deplore, would have rendered him far more worthy than myself of the honor you intend us—I shall fulfil the duty assigned to me, doubtless, with grief, but at the same time with feelings of pride.

That my Government may be officially informed of the honor you have conferred upon us, I shall immediately transmit to Washington copies of your letter and my answer. Accept once more, Sir, my renewed acknowledgments, and be kind enough to convey the expression of my feelings to your family.

I have the honor to be, with the most respectful regards, your obedient, humble servant.

THOMAS P. BARTON.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S NOTION.

At the recent celebration of the 4th of July by the Whigs of the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, several answers to invitations by the committee were read, amongst which the following from our old friend, JACK DOWNING, of the Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade:

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1834.

Gentlemen—I've just got your note, that you sent to the care of my friend, Mr. Dwight, up there in New York for me, inviting me to eat dinner with you on the 4th of July.

Well now, this is really kind in all on ye, and I am right down shakin' proud on't—and if I wasn't so busy here in puttin' things to rights, arter such a tug as all on us have had, I'd grease my boots and start right-off, and be with you by dinner time; and thank you for your kind invitation, and eat a good dinner in your bargain—but I can't get off here no how, and e-nother thing, I partly promised to line a few folks here in eating some gingerbread, and takin a glass of switchell, with a little New England in it, in the House of Representatives, on Independence day, as Congress will be all off then; and there haint been a mite of Independence in that ore Hall for a good spell now.

I feel desperate, grateful to you for the kind manner you have invited me to join you in Philadelphia—and acen that I can't go myself, I would like to send you a sentiment as you request, but I can't do nothin' at that business, for all my sentiments are, as you know, plagy long stories, and it would never do to keep folks waitin to hear one afore drinkin to it.

There is one thing tho'—if any on ye can just put it into short meter, I would like it—and that is, to consign this pesky dispute betwixt the General and his folks. I have had a notion all along ever since this war began, that though it would be better if things had gone on accordin to law, and peaceable as before, yet as things go now-a-days, its a playd deal better for the people, than if the Squire, and the General, and all the other folks, (Cabinet and Directors,) had been all the while shakin hands, and chinkin' pockets, and purses together, and goin snacks.

My notion is, that the people's interest don't suffer nigh as much when folks in office and their friends are all the while growling and grumblin agin them; who have the keepin of the people's money bags—as when public office holders, and public money holders are all the while scratchin each others elbows, and all on 'em whistlin the same tune about glory and spiles, and sich like.

If any one don't understand the nature of this notion, he best look at the Post Office accounts, and the Treasury accounts in the pet banks—and if that don't give him any light, I would like to tell him a story about an old farmer of my acquaintance, who used to send his grain to mill, and about his gettin less and less meal back every time, and he never knew the cause on't, till one day he passed into the mill himself, and there he sees his man and the miller as cozy as two mill stones, drinkin mint juleps together.

But I haint got time to tell the whole on't now, and if I had, I would have no room to tell you, and all the folks in Philadelphia, that I am their true friend, and fellow-citizen.

J. DOWNING, Major, Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

To Mr. Joseph Plankinton, B. Badger, John E. Keen, C. J. Wolfer, Adam Woelger, Peter Parker, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, July 18.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

The public feeling has been exceedingly shocked and pained by an occurrence of a most tragical and exciting character, which took place in the town of Hamp-

On Wednesday last, we allude to a rencontre between Major John B. Cooper, of Hampton, and Thomas B. Allen, Esq. of York county, in which the former drew a pistol and shot the latter through the heart, who expired in three minutes after! Of what occurred previous to this fatal and desperate act we have no certain information. It is generally known that an embittered state of feeling has, for some time, existed in Hampton, produced by a controversy about the Academy in that town, which has most unhappily divided the whole community into two parties, and the feeling has, in many cases, extended to their friends in the neighboring country. A feud engendered from this cause is understood to have existed between the parties to the affair of which we are speaking, but whether instigated by that, or some other and more recent provocation, we have not heard.

Mr. Allen had arrived in town that morning, with his wife and children, with the intention of taking a trip in the steamer Old Dominion, which had been advertised to go on a party of pleasure to the Cape, but unexpectedly meeting with some business which demanded his immediate attention, he was hindered from going, and he and his family remained in town and dined at Mrs. Collier's. (Mrs. C.'s residence is near the eastern termination of the Cross Street leading to the Draw Bridge.) A little after three o'clock, Mr. Allen having dined, left his wife in the porch, and taking his two little sons with him, one in each hand, walked up the street. When he had proceeded about 80 or 100 yards, he was met by Major Cooper and his eldest son, Mr. Geo. W. Cooper, when high words ensued between him and the elder C. There were two young men a short distance off, who were examined before the inquest, one of whom we are informed, deposed that Mr. Allen struck Maj. Cooper several times with his fist; while the other stated that Maj. Cooper struck the first blow. Much altercation is related as having passed between the parties, which we do not feel authorized to repeat.

Of what succeeded, however, we have a distinct account from two gentlemen who were passing in the stage for Point, at the critical moment. They had very little more than caught a view of the parties before Maj. Cooper drew the pistol. At the sight of the pistol, Mr. Allen's two children, who were standing by him, uttered a cry of terror and ran off, exclaiming, "Oh! he is going to shoot father!" Our informant saw, in the pistol levelled at Mr. Allen's chest, but had no idea that it was with intent, (not knowing what had previously occurred,) and supposed that it was done in playfulness, merely to see what effect it would have on the children; their astonishment and horror may be conceived, therefore, when they heard the report of the pistol, and saw Maj. C. raise a bloodcurdling yell, which he had with him, and strike Allen (who had not fallen from the effect of the shot) to the ground, by repeated blows. All this, of course, passed in less time than we have taken in describing it, and the scene was closed to our informants by the rapid movement of the stage.

We since learn that the verdict of the inquest on the body of the deceased Mr. Allen, is that his death was caused by the discharge of a pistol fired by John B. Cooper. —*Norfolk Herald.*

The Mormon War—Suspension of Hostilities.—By an article in the St. Louis Republican, we learn that the Mormons have declined a personal combat with the citizens of Jackson county, for the possession of the disputed territory, which they call the Holy Land, and left it for time to determine. They still maintain that that portion of the country is the true Zion, and that it may not be established for one hundred years to come. They have taken time enough for the accomplishment of their designs, if that is the only requisite. —*Balt. Gaz.*

We saw yesterday a counterfeit coin, purporting to be a twenty-five cent piece. It was made of pewter, and so well executed that an incautious person might be easily deceived. The piece was taken in a store for merchandise, and was subsequently passed several times to persons who received it without suspecting its true character. —*Balt. Amer.*

Pretty well, considering!—On Friday last, after Mr. Booth had commenced reading the Declaration of Independence, a Jacksonian came into the hall, and listened for some time with considerable attention. In a little while it was observed that his dander began to rise; he exhibited evident symptoms of disapprobation; and finally, before the reading was finished, his passion getting the better of him, he turned upon his heel and swore he wouldn't stay any longer to hear the old general abused in that manner, that it was a pack of abominable whigs that man was reading, got up for the occasion, and departed in a pretty considerable rage! After all, it was a mistake which many an honest man might fall into. There is a striking analogy between the charges made at that day against George III. and those which are now preferred against Andrew the First. —*Delaware Jour.*

PORTLAND, July 16.
Reception of Mr. Senator Sprague.—Mr. Sprague, on his return from Washington, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon about six o'clock. It having been previously ascertained what time he might be expected, a large body of our citizens met him two or three miles from the city, and escorted him into town. We know not the number, but should think the train of mounted Truckmen, and citizens on horseback and in carriages and chaises, extended something like half a mile.

The procession moved down Free and Middle streets, and up Court and Congress streets to the City Hall, where Mr. Sprague addressed the people from the portico of the Hall, in an eloquent and interesting speech of about an hour in length.

He was listened to throughout with the most profound interest, and was often cheered with the most enthusiastic applause.

We cannot give even an epitome of the address; but it placed in a clear and striking light, the present alarming condition of the country, reviewed in a concise and powerful manner, the late unprecedented proceedings in our Government, which have produced so much excitement in our country, and vindicated the Senate in their endeavors to preserve the Constitution from violation, and to resist the encroachments of arbitrary power.

At the close of the address he retired into the Hall, which was immediately thronged by many hundreds of our fellow citizens, eagerly pressing forward to tender him their congratulations on his return, and their thanks for the ability and fidelity with which he has served the great interests of the country during his absence.

Courier.

New York, July 19.
We learn from a passenger, on board the brig Poland, arrived yesterday from Trinidad de Cuba, that a few days before she sailed, a Spanish map of war looking brig arrived, and reported from St. Thomas. It was generally believed, that the night previous, she had landed, a few miles to the eastward of the port, about 100 slaves from Africa. About the time the brig was ready to sail from Africa, several of the slaves escaped, which so exasperated the commander, that he secured and made hostages of several of the chief household, determining not to release them until the deserters should be given up. He succeeded in regaining all but six or seven; but still retained the hostages. This so enraged the inhabitants, that they put the captain to death. The hostages seeing this from the brig, and fearing they would be put to death by the crew, jumped overboard, and two or three only reached the shore. The mate forthwith took charge of the brig, and set sail. This information was given by one of the crew. —*Gazette.*

LEWISTOWN, (PA.) July 8.
But a few short years have passed, since there was no opposition to General Jackson in this country; his popularity was unbounded. How different was it on the 4th. A host of his former friends came out boldly, and ranged themselves in opposition to his misrule, leaving a small, very small fragment of discordant materials, "so poor to do him reverence." In this country Jacksonism has "dissipated in the cold embrace of oblivion." —*Jun. Gaz.*

Fourth of July in Ohio.—By the *Wooster (O.) Journal and Times*, we learn that a party of gentlemen of that village, celebrated the 4th by a hunt. They killed upwards of seven hundred squirrels, besides other game, when, after supper, they returned to the village and marched through the principal streets, preceded by a band of music. No ardent spirits were used on the occasion. —*Penn. Rep.*

Our readers will recollect a letter from Nashville which we published some weeks since, giving an account of an affair which occurred there between Gen. Mabry, (a member of the Tennessee Convention,) and a Mr. Nelson, in which the latter was dangerously wounded with a pistol. We have received a letter from Gen. Mabry, dated the 5th inst, in which he says: "The statement made is destitute of truth, as to the particulars of the encounter and circumstances," and seems to think the letter was written with a malicious intent. We can assure him, that such could not have been the fact. The writer is probably unknown to Gen. Mabry personally, and is incapable of harboring personal malice towards any one. If Gen. Mabry should think proper to specify wherein the statement was incorrect, we will of course do him justice. —*Journal of Commerce.*

Shocking Death.—A workman in one of the limekilns in Whitewater township, Montgomery County, Penn. lost his life a few days since, under the following circumstances, as detailed in the *German-town Telegraph*.

While in the act of measuring time, it seems that the arch gave way and completely buried him beneath the burning stones. The weather was intensely hot, and the lime so much so as to require thick leather gloves to handle it, still the most untiring exertions were made by the friends of the unfortunate sufferer, to extricate him before life was extinct, but their efforts were wholly fruitless. The groans and calls for help of the wretched man for ten or fifteen minutes were truly heart-rending—his distressed associates being compelled to be witness to the most excruciating agony without the power to render effectual aid. When they at length succeeded in extricating the body from the kiln, it presented a shocking spectacle, the greater part being dreadfully burnt, and the head and shoulders disfigured by many severe contusions, which of themselves would have occasioned his death. The deceased was a young man of good habits, and but recently from Philadelphia, where his parents reside.

On Wednesday morning last, the point of some sharp instrument resembling that of a needle, was observed, by Mr. Wm. Johnston of this town, protruding from the breast of one of his children, about fourteen months old. He applied a pair of pliers to it, and by the exertion of considerable force, pulled out a needle nearly two inches in length. The child had

complained of much pain for three or four weeks past, the result, no doubt, of the movement of the needle from the throat, or stomach towards the point at which it was discovered—having in all probability, been swallowed a few weeks previous. —*Torch Light.*

The New York Gazette states that several gentlemen left Philadelphia and New York, simultaneously, at 4 A. M. and each party spent three hours in each city, on the 4th of July, and returned to their respective homes before dark! This unprecedented exploit was performed over the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Search for the papers of Lafayette.—It seems by a paper from the National, that the government of Louis Philippe, made an effort to obtain possession of certain important manuscripts left by Lafayette, under the pretence of, searching for the correspondence of the interdicted Republican Journals. The search took place at the house of a M. Carrel, to which it was said, the papers had been removed. It was, however, fruitless. They are said to contain important secrets relative to the late events in France.

The Cholera.—We fear that this fatal scourge has broken out again at Canada. A letter from Quebec to the editor of the New York Commercial says: "As early as Sunday last, the 6th, one or two cases occurred in Champlain street; vomiting, purging, cramps, &c. were the symptoms—they died the next day. There have been several almost sudden deaths in various parts of the town. On Monday and Tuesday, there were three deaths at the Lower Town Hospital. Up to this period, there have been from eight to ten deaths with cholera symptoms. We have not, however, much alarm, although, as you may suppose, a considerable excitement. The thermometer, for some days, has ranged from 92, 95, 96, 97."

The Quebec papers of the 14th have reached us, but they are silent upon the subject. The private advices from Montreal and St. Johns, mention that the cholera is prevailing at both those places. The New York Evening Post contains a letter of the 16th, from Montreal, in which it is stated that a considerable number of persons were dying daily of the disease, which the writer pronounces without hesitation, and from the knowledge derived from extensive opportunities of becoming acquainted with its characteristics, it having swept off a large number of slaves from his plantation at Mobile two years ago, to be beyond doubt the real Asiatic Cholera. On the 15th, six or seven emigrants died at La Chine. A post-script to the letter, dated eleven at night, [of the 16th,] says, that ten cases had terminated fatally since noon of that day.

The Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following later information: "A letter from Quebec, written on the afternoon of the 16th July, admits that the place has been sickly for the preceding three weeks. About one hundred burials had taken place within that time, which is now nearly double the usual number. There are many cases with the usual symptoms of cholera; but no alarm or cessation of business prevailed. No person much known in town had died; but there had been deaths among the settled inhabitants as well as among newcomers. A similar state of things prevailed at Montreal. The foregoing may be depended upon as substantially the whole truth."

Taking these accounts in connection, we cannot but arrive at the conclusion that a portion of our country is again doomed to a visitation of the terrible epidemic. Thus far in the season, the adult population of Philadelphia have enjoyed an unusual degree of health, but now that it is evident that the Cholera exists in Canada, in Cincinnati, and in Tennessee, to say nothing of the rumors in relation to its appearance at Pittsburgh and Beaver, Pa. the proper authorities cannot be too vigilant in relation to the cleanliness of the city, nor can our citizens be too careful with regard to food and drink. "An ounce of prevention" &c.—There is little or no cause for alarm in this city—one of the healthiest in the world, perhaps—but at this season of the year there is every inducement to prudence. —*Phil. Enq.*

We regret to learn from the following paragraph, which we copy from the *Beaver Argus*, of the 18th inst., that the Cholera has again made its appearance within the limits of Pennsylvania:

BEAVER, July 18.
The Cholera.—This dreaded and fatal disease is beginning to find its way up the Ohio, and already on this end of the river several persons have fallen victims to its deadly progress. In our own county, two deaths have recently occurred from its attack. The first was a Mr. Hooper, who brought the disease with him from Louisville, and died shortly after he reached Freedom and on Wednesday last, Capt. Knowles, of the steamboat *Esquimaux*, was attacked, and in five hours was a corpse. The boat had been run ashore near the mouth of Beaver, and medical assistance obtained from this borough, but all in vain—the case was beyond the reach of human aid.

Smuggling.—A novel attempt at smuggling was lately detected in France. A wagon with five horses, laden with enormous masses of stone, was stopped while entering the town of Lione, and upon breaking some of the stones, they were found to have been hollow, and filled with cotton twist and English net. The wagon was conducted to the Custom-house, and the driver sent to prison. It appears that the wagon and horses had been hired for this expedition, and that the owner was a total stranger to the freed-

NOTICE.
If "Gifford Redivivus" will give us his proper name to-day or to-morrow, his "Modern Chivalry" shall appear in our next.

The elections in the State of Louisiana have already been held. Returns from the city of New Orleans have been received, from which it appears that the Whigs have succeeded by 446, in electing their whole Ticket. Last year, the Jackson majority was near 500! There is no doubt of the election of the Governor, Congressmen, and a large majority of the Legislature. A most splendid beginning!

The New York Evening Star of Thursday says: The ship *Caledonia*, Capt. Graham arrived from Liverpool last night, and brings dates to the 18th, and from London to the 17th June. Don Carlos had arrived at Spithead in the Donagel ship of war, attended by a host of confederates, priests, and officers. His wife, three sons, and his wife's two sisters also accompany him. It is said he expressed a desire to go to Italy, which has been refused, and he will be allowed to choose a residence only in France or England. Don Miguel had sailed for Genoa, accompanied by a large suite. The convocation of the Cortez of Portugal, had been ordered on the 15th of August.

All noblemen who have acknowledged the legitimacy of Miguel, are deprived of their seats in the upper chamber.

The order of Friars was to be abolished, and the revenues of the monasteries thrown into the public treasury. The monopoly of the Douro company was to be suspended, and every thing has a favorable indication of returning peace and quiet to the inhabitants of this unfortunate country under the dominion of Maria. The army of Miguel has been completely broken up and dispersed, and the soldiers have returned to their homes.

The board of health procures several deaths from Cholera in Cincinnati—nine in the preceding week, of which six were strangers, and three residents; but they do not regard the disease as a present epidemic, and express a hope that it will not become one.

Portugal.—The late accounts from Portugal make it certain that Don Miguel has abandoned his post, being no longer able to retain it, and that the forces under Don Pedro, making war in the name of his daughter, Donna Maria, have possession of the government of that country. The Cortes have been convoked, and under the guidance of the European powers, in whose power the country wholly is, will adopt a Constitution favorable to their wishes.

Singular Circumstance.—A gentleman who was yesterday on the railroad near Mr. Pratt's garden, mentioned to us the following singular facts: Some boys who were playing on the margin of the pond formed by the elevation of the ground for the old Union Canal, and now by the railroad, near the east side of Mr. Pratt's place, discovered a piece of cutlery in the sand, from which the water had sunk since the rain; on opening the sand further, they found a considerable number of razors, scissors, a quantity of pearl buttons, and fourteen percussion lock pistols. A person present, apprehensive that violence had been done some pedlar, took a rake and drew it along the pond. He drew up a hat and one shoe. Some boys present mentioned to our informant, that a few days previous, there had been found under a tree on the adjacent hill, a pair of pantaloons, a vest, shirt and stockings. Nothing further was known of the means by which these articles came in that place. —*Phil. paper.*

Singular Event.—A short time since, says a French paper, as some men were fishing at the entrance of the Seine, they caught a large sturgeon, in the stomach of which was found a portfolio, containing a number of papers, in an excellent state of preservation, belonging to a naval officer, who had been shipwrecked a short time before. His will, discovered among these papers, will enrich a poor soldier, who had formerly saved the deceased officer's life in an engagement.

MARRIED.
On the 29th ult. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. David Crane, to Miss Hannah Marshall, both of York county.

On the 17th inst. by the same, Mr. Jacob Roudeshush, to Mrs. Margaret Spangler, both of Huntington township.

On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. Henry Whitzell, to Miss Margaret Sowers, both of Huntington township.

DIED.
Suddenly, yesterday morning, Mr. Wm. Goodfellow, of this borough. At his residence in Liberty, on Tuesday morning, Richard Coate, sen. Esq. in the 75th year of his age.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to those concerned, that the Account of James B. Buehler, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th of August next.

General Jury—Aug't Term.
Gettysburg—Ephraim Martin, Geo. Shryock, David Ziegler.
Lancaster—Maj. John Wolford.
Cumberland—Wm. McCullough, Gen. T. C. Miller, Christian Stoner, John Plank.
Franklin—Jacob Brough, A. S. E. Duncan, Esq. Victor McIlhenny.
Straban—George Boyers, John Goppley, Isaac Armstrong, Henry Hoffman.
Mountjoy—John Hunter.
Germany—Jacob Marshall, F. Biting.
Geo. Wm. Esq.
Mountpleasant—Christian Hemler.
Conowingo—John Shenfelder.
Menallen—C. F. Keener, Esq. Abraham Fisher, J. J. Wills, John Lower, Jr.
Reading—Andrew Brough, Nicholas Buehler.
Tyron—David Cooley, Col. B. Snyder.
Huntington—P. H. Smith, John Hamilton—Michael Geiselman.
Berwick—Peter Diehl, (senior.)
Hamiltonban—A. Marshall, Esq. Wm. Douglas.
Liberty—Nathaniel Grayson.
July 28.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to those concerned, that the Account of James B. Buehler, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th of August next.

General Jury—Aug't Term.
Gettysburg—Ephraim Martin, Geo. Shryock, David Ziegler.
Lancaster—Maj. John Wolford.
Cumberland—Wm. McCullough, Gen. T. C. Miller, Christian Stoner, John Plank.
Franklin—Jacob Brough, A. S. E. Duncan, Esq. Victor McIlhenny.
Straban—George Boyers, John Goppley, Isaac Armstrong, Henry Hoffman.
Mountjoy—John Hunter.
Germany—Jacob Marshall, F. Biting.
Geo. Wm. Esq.
Mountpleasant—Christian Hemler.
Conowingo—John Shenfelder.
Menallen—C. F. Keener, Esq. Abraham Fisher, J. J. Wills, John Lower, Jr.
Reading—Andrew Brough, Nicholas Buehler.
Tyron—David Cooley, Col. B. Snyder.
Huntington—P. H. Smith, John Hamilton—Michael Geiselman.
Berwick—Peter Diehl, (senior.)
Hamiltonban—A. Marshall, Esq. Wm. Douglas.
Liberty—Nathaniel Grayson.
July 28.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to those concerned, that the Account of James B. Buehler, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th of August next.

General Jury—Aug't Term.
Gettysburg—Ephraim Martin, Geo. Shryock, David Ziegler.
Lancaster—Maj. John Wolford.
Cumberland—Wm. McCullough, Gen. T. C. Miller, Christian Stoner, John Plank.
Franklin—Jacob Brough, A. S. E. Duncan, Esq. Victor McIlhenny.
Straban—George Boyers, John Goppley, Isaac Armstrong, Henry Hoffman.
Mountjoy—John Hunter.
Germany—Jacob Marshall, F. Biting.
Geo. Wm. Esq.
Mountpleasant—Christian Hemler.
Conowingo—John Shenfelder.
Menallen—C. F. Keener, Esq. Abraham Fisher, J. J. Wills, John Lower, Jr.
Reading—Andrew Brough, Nicholas Buehler.
Tyron—David Cooley, Col. B. Snyder.
Huntington—P. H. Smith, John Hamilton—Michael Geiselman.
Berwick—Peter Diehl, (senior.)
Hamiltonban—A. Marshall, Esq. Wm. Douglas.
Liberty—Nathaniel Grayson.
July 28.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to those concerned, that the Account of James B. Buehler, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th of August next.

General Jury—Aug't Term.
Gettysburg—Ephraim Martin, Geo. Shryock, David Ziegler.
Lancaster—Maj. John Wolford.
Cumberland—Wm. McCullough, Gen. T. C. Miller, Christian Stoner, John Plank.
Franklin—Jacob Brough, A. S. E. Duncan, Esq. Victor McIlhenny.
Straban—George Boyers, John Goppley, Isaac Armstrong, Henry Hoffman.
Mountjoy—John Hunter.
Germany—Jacob Marshall, F. Biting.
Geo. Wm. Esq.
Mountpleasant—Christian Hemler.
Conowingo—John Shenfelder.
Menallen—C. F. Keener, Esq. Abraham Fisher, J. J. Wills, John Lower, Jr.
Reading—Andrew Brough, Nicholas Buehler.
Tyron—David Cooley, Col. B. Snyder.
Huntington—P. H. Smith, John Hamilton—Michael Geiselman.
Berwick—Peter Diehl, (senior.)
Hamiltonban—A. Marshall, Esq. Wm. Douglas.
Liberty—Nathaniel Grayson.
July 28.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to those concerned, that the Account of James B. Buehler, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th of August next.

ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. July 28, 1834.
Flour in Baltimore 95 to 95 1/2.

NOTICE.
If "Gifford Redivivus" will give us his proper name to-day or to-morrow, his "Modern Chivalry" shall appear in our next.

The elections in the State of Louisiana have already been held. Returns from the city of New Orleans have been received, from which it appears that the Whigs have succeeded by 446, in electing their whole Ticket. Last year, the Jackson majority was near 500! There is no doubt of the election of the Governor, Congressmen, and a large majority of the Legislature. A most splendid beginning!

The New York Evening Star of Thursday says: The ship *Caledonia*, Capt. Graham arrived from Liverpool last night, and brings dates to the 18th, and from London to the 17th June. Don Carlos had arrived at Spithead in the Donagel ship of war, attended by a host of confederates, priests, and officers. His wife, three sons, and his wife's two sisters also accompany him. It is said he expressed a desire to go to Italy, which has been refused, and he will be allowed to choose a residence only in France or England. Don Miguel had sailed for Genoa, accompanied by a large suite. The convocation of the Cortez of Portugal, had been ordered on the 15th of August.

All noblemen who have acknowledged the legitimacy of Miguel, are deprived of their seats in the upper chamber.

The order of Friars was to be abolished, and the revenues of the monasteries thrown into the public treasury. The monopoly of the Douro company was to be suspended, and every thing has a favorable indication of returning peace and quiet to the inhabitants of this unfortunate country under the dominion of Maria. The army of Miguel has been completely broken up and dispersed, and the soldiers have returned to their homes.

The board of health procures several deaths from Cholera in Cincinnati—nine in the preceding week, of which six were strangers, and three residents; but they do not regard the disease as a present epidemic, and express a hope that it will not become one.

Portugal.—The late accounts from Portugal make it certain that Don Miguel has abandoned his post, being no longer able to retain it, and that the forces under Don Pedro, making war in the name of his daughter, Donna Maria, have possession of the government of that country. The Cortes have been convoked, and under the guidance of the European powers, in whose power the country wholly is, will adopt a Constitution favorable to their wishes.

Singular Circumstance.—A gentleman who was yesterday on the railroad near Mr. Pratt's garden, mentioned to us the following singular facts: Some boys who were playing on the margin of the pond formed by the elevation of the ground for the old Union Canal, and now by the railroad, near the east side of Mr. Pratt's place, discovered a piece of cutlery in the sand, from which the water had sunk since the rain; on opening the sand further, they found a considerable number of razors, scissors, a quantity of pearl buttons, and fourteen percussion lock pistols. A person present, apprehensive that violence had been done some pedlar, took a rake and drew it along the pond. He drew up a hat and one shoe. Some boys present mentioned to our informant, that a few days previous, there had been found under a tree on the adjacent hill, a pair of pantaloons, a vest, shirt and stockings. Nothing further was known of the means by which these articles came in that place. —*Phil. paper.*

Singular Event.—A short time since, says a French paper, as some men were fishing at the entrance of the Seine, they caught a large sturgeon, in the stomach of which was found a portfolio, containing a number of papers, in an excellent state of preservation, belonging to a naval officer, who had been shipwrecked a short time before. His will, discovered among these papers, will enrich a poor soldier, who had formerly saved the deceased officer's life in an engagement.

MARRIED.
On the 29th ult. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. David Crane, to Miss Hannah Marshall, both of York county.

On the 17th inst. by the same, Mr. Jacob Roudeshush, to Mrs. Margaret Spangler, both of Huntington township.

On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. Henry Whitzell, to Miss Margaret Sowers, both of Huntington township.

DIED.
Suddenly, yesterday morning, Mr. Wm. Goodfellow, of this borough. At his residence in Liberty, on Tuesday morning, Richard Coate, sen. Esq. in the 75th year of his age.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to those concerned, that the Account of James B. Buehler, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th of August next.

General Jury—Aug't Term.
Gettysburg—Ephraim Martin, Geo. Shryock, David Ziegler.
Lancaster—Maj. John Wolford.
Cumberland—Wm. McCullough, Gen. T. C. Miller, Christian Stoner, John Plank.
Franklin—Jacob Brough, A. S. E. Duncan, Esq. Victor McIlhenny.
Straban—George Boyers, John Goppley, Isaac Armstrong, Henry Hoffman.
Mountjoy—John Hunter.
Germany—Jacob Marshall, F. Biting.
Geo. Wm. Esq.
Mountpleasant—Christian Hemler.
Conowingo—John Shenfelder.
Menallen—C. F. Keener, Esq. Abraham Fisher, J. J. Wills, John Lower, Jr.
Reading—Andrew Brough, Nicholas Buehler.
Tyron—David Cooley, Col. B. Snyder.
Huntington—P. H. Smith, John Hamilton—Michael Geiselman.
Berwick—Peter Diehl, (senior.)
Hamiltonban—A. Marshall, Esq. Wm. Douglas.
Liberty—Nathaniel Grayson.
July 28.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to those concerned, that the Account of James B. Buehler, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th of August next.

VENDUE.
Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday next, the 2d of August, at the house of the subscriber, near Gettysburg, 8 head of Horses, and Horse-Gears; two of the Horses are Colts—and one a good riding horse.

1 broad-wheel WAGON, 1 do. 4 broad 4 har. PLOUGHS & HARROWS.
Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, when attendance and a long credit will be given by FREDERICK HERR.
July 28.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to those concerned, that the Account of David Chamberlain, Acting Trustee of Joseph Chamberlain, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th of August next.
GEO. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.
July 28.

Doctor Schmucker's POPULAR FIBROSYT.
WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa. For sale at the Book store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, July 28.

Notice is hereby Given.
To all persons concerned, that the following Accounts will be presented for confirmation, at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 27th of August next, viz:—

The account of Peter Miller and Michael Miller, Administrators of the Estate of Nicholas Miller, deceased.
The Guardianship account of Samuel S. Forney, Guardian of Sally and Samuel Weikert.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 28, 1834.

Trial List—August Term.
Jacob Myers, Jr. vs. Robert O'Brien. The Trustees of David Stewart, Assignee of Charles Delap vs. Thomas McKnight and others.

Isaac Clark, use of Daniel Deas, vs. Solomon Spangler.
William Wiley and wife, et al. vs. Lewis Christ et al.
Gad Day, vs. Ezekiel Buckingham and Alexander Young.

Joshua Thompson, vs. Michael Conn. J. Peter Stary, vs. Elizabeth Stary. same vs. same.
Catharine Lemon, vs. John Tate.
Caleb Lefever, vs. Thaddeus Stevens. Circuit Court Docket—David Withers, vs. Peter Eply.

James Brinkerhoff, Committee of Elizabeth Cross, (widow) vs. James Dobbin, surviving Executor of Thomas Cross, deceased, with notice to Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.

Eliza Pearson, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Pearson, deceased, vs. John Everette, surviving Executor of Thomas Pearson, dec'd.
Isaac Clark, use of Daniel Deas, vs. Solomon Spangler.

FOR ARGUMENT.
Execution Docket—Joseph Taylor, vs. Wm. Line and James H. Devor, Adm'r of Adam Houck, dec'd.
July 28.

Grand Jury—August Term.
Berwick—Joseph Carl, Michael Hoffman, George Diehl, Benjamin Fink, Straban—Wm. McIlhenny, James Dickson, John McIlhenny, Jacob Cassatt, Jr.

Norwich—Samuel McCreary, Jacob Norbeck, John Slentz, S. S. McCready.
Mountjoy—John Benner.
Liberty—David Eicker.

Germany—John Shorb, Esq. James Staley, Geo. Dotterer.
Menallen—George Hartzell, William Geyer.
Reading—George Brown, William Fickes.

Cumberland—Joseph Walker.
Tyron—Peter Smith.
Huntington—Joel Wiernman.

General Jury—Aug't Term.
Gettysburg—Ephraim Martin, Geo. Shryock, David Ziegler.
Lancaster—Maj. John Wolford.
Cumberland—Wm. McCullough, Gen. T. C. Miller, Christian Stoner, John Plank.

Franklin—Jacob Brough, A. S. E. Duncan, Esq. Victor McIlhenny.
Straban—George Boyers, John Goppley, Isaac Armstrong, Henry Hoffman.
Mountjoy—John Hunter.
Germany—Jacob Marshall, F. Biting.
Geo. Wm. Esq.

Mountpleasant—Christian Hemler.
Conowingo—John Shenfelder.
Menallen—C. F. Keener, Esq. Abraham Fisher, J. J. Wills, John Lower, Jr.
Reading—Andrew Brough, Nicholas Buehler.
Tyron—David Cooley, Col. B. Snyder.
Huntington—P. H. Smith, John Hamilton—Michael Geiselman.

Berwick—Peter Diehl, (senior.)
Hamiltonban—A. Marshall, Esq. Wm. Douglas.
Liberty—Nathaniel Grayson.
July 28.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to those concerned, that the Account of James B. Buehler, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th of August next.

General Jury—Aug't Term.
Gettysburg—Ephraim Martin, Geo. Shryock, David Ziegler.
Lancaster—Maj. John Wolford.
Cumberland—Wm. McCullough, Gen. T. C. Miller, Christian Stoner, John Plank.
Franklin—Jacob Brough, A. S. E. Duncan, Esq. Victor McIlhenny.
Straban—George Boyers, John Goppley, Isaac Armstrong, Henry Hoffman.
Mountjoy—John Hunter.
Germany—Jacob Marshall, F. Biting.
Geo. Wm. Esq.
Mountpleasant—Christian Hemler.
Conowingo—John Shenfelder.
Menallen—C. F. Keener, Esq. Abraham Fisher, J. J. Wills, John Lower, Jr.
Reading—Andrew Brough, Nicholas Buehler.
Tyron—David Cooley, Col. B. Snyder.
Huntington—P. H. Smith, John Hamilton—Michael Geiselman.
Berwick—Peter Diehl, (senior.)
Hamiltonban—A. Marshall, Esq. Wm. Douglas.
Liberty—Nathaniel Grayson.
July 28.

Sheriff's Sales.
In pursuance of sundry Writs of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 16th of August next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. at the Court-house in Gettysburg, A Tract of Land, situate in Lanmore township, Adams county, containing One Hundred and Thirty Acres, more or less, adjoining John Wolford, Allen Robinson and others, on which are erected a two-story brick Dwelling-house, with a brick back-building attached to the same, double log Barn, stone Spring-house, and other Out-buildings; a small Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Samuel Comly.

To the Rev. Mr. Schumacher.

I have recently had an opportunity of looking over your work entitled "Popular Theology," and, as a guardian of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in general, and of those in the bounds of Gettysburg Circuit particularly, as also of the doctrine and discipline of said Church, I feel myself in duty bound to defend them against the misrepresentations contained in the above named work. And to accomplish this object, I contemplate meeting an appointment in the Court-house of this place on the Evening of the 1st of August next, at half past 8 o'clock—at which time and place you are affectionately invited to attend, together with all others that may feel an interest in the appointment.

CHARLES B. YOUNG.
Gettysburg, July 18th, 1834.

Pennsylvania College

NOTICE is hereby given to the Trustees of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and to the Friends of Literature in general, that the final examination of the Senior Class, agreeably to a resolution of the Board of Trustees, will take place on Tuesday the 12th of August next, at the College; at which time and place they are respectfully invited to attend. The examination will commence at 9 o'clock.

C. P. KRAUTH,
President of Pennsylvania College.
Gettysburg, July 21.

E. MARTIN, TAILOR,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and former customers, and wishes to inform them and the public in general, that he still carries on the above business, at his Old Stand in the Public Square in Gettysburg; and as he has, and intends constantly to keep, the best of workmen; and from the experience and knowledge he has of the business, together with the advantage of receiving the FASHIONS regularly every three months from the Cities—he feels confident of rendering general satisfaction to all that will favor him with their custom.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken for work.

TO TAILORS.

THE subscriber, being an Agent for Mr. ALLEN WARD, of Philadelphia, wishes to inform the Public in general, that he is at all times prepared to teach his Patent Protector System of Cutting. The terms of the work are Ten Dollars for every year's subscription; and is payable in advance. But after the first year's payment has been made in advance, all subsequent years thereafter, being paid in advance, or by the time they are due, may be discharged by the payment of \$7 50 current money.

I would caution any person from using the above system, unless a subscriber for the work—as it is my duty to bring suit against any person so offending.

E. MARTIN.
Gettysburg, July 21.

NOTICE

Messrs. Dickey & Himes
TENDER their grateful acknowledgments to the Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received in the Mercantile business; and would now inform them, that C. F. HIMES, wishing to retire from business for the present, the co-partnership formerly existing between them, has, by mutual consent, this day been dissolved; said C. F. HIMES having sold his entire interest in stock to his brother WM. D. HIMES, who has connected himself with said T. DICKEY.

The business, in future, will be conducted under the Firm of T. Dickey & Wm. D. Himes.

THOMAS DICKEY,
CHAS. F. HIMES.
Gettysburg, July 12.

A CARD.

T. Dickey & Wm. D. Himes,
RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and County, that they purpose continuing business in the room south-east Corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by Dickey and Himes, and expect shortly to receive from the City an additional assortment of Seasonable

DRY GOODS, in all their variety, together with Books and Stationery, which they shall be pleased to sell on the most accommodating terms, and solicit a continuance of the public favor.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

THOMAS DICKEY,
WM. D. HIMES.
Gettysburg, July 12.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Gettysburg Circuit, will be held on the land of T. Stevens, Esq. about 1 mile from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Mammesburg—to commence on Thursday the 7th of August next.

The Preachers and People of the adjacent Churches and Towns, are most cordially invited to attend.

The selling of Spirituous or other Liquors on or near the Camp ground is expressly forbidden, and all so offending will be dealt with according to law.

Fashionable Tailoring.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business, in West Middle-street, near the Store of Mr. Samuel Fahnestock, where he will be found at any time prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care. He flatters himself, by his acquaintance with the most fashionable work of the Cities, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
P. GOODMANSON.
The Latest Fashions regularly received from Philadelphia and New-York.
Gettysburg, July 14.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:

- Arndt's True Christianity,
- Fox's Book of Martyrs,
- Platterspiel,
- Stark's Prayer Book,
- Wende's Book,
- Frank's Leben,
- Habermacher's Prayer-book,
- Dr. Schumacher's Church History,
- Lutheran Hymn-books,
- Reformed do.
- Gemeinschaftliche do.
- Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
- Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30.

At an Orphans' Court

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the third day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McLean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

SOLOMON BOWERS,

deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, intermarried with Abraham Asper, Amy, intermarried with Joseph Hughes, Ephraim Bower, Rebecca, intermarried with Michael Plum, Maria, intermarried with Henry Spahr, Daniel Bower, and Moses Bower, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereon, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 30.

SARSAPARILLA.

Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

MERCURY.

Carpenter's Black Oxide of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

COPAIVA.

Carpenter's Oil of Copaiva—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

CUBEBS.

Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 25th day of August next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WM. SLONECKER.

July 14.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 25th day of August next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

LEONARD SEITZINGER.

July 14.

LIVERWORT.

Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

BUCHU.

Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

TRUSSES.

Hall's Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland.

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars.

WE have opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, Agent.

Nov. 18.

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

Wanted Immediately,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWO APPRENTICES

TO THE

Coach-Trimming Business.

Boys from the country would be preferred.

JOHN GEISELMAN.

Gettysburg, May 5.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and

Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind,

and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

Hard-Ware.

JUST received, and for sale by the Subscriber, at prices to suit the times, a large and very general assortment of

HARD-WARE,

embracing almost every article in the way of building.—Also,

TOOLS

Of all kinds, as follows:

Mill, Cross-cut, Wood, Hand, Tenant, Compass, Veneer, and Whip SAWS; Planes and Plane Irons; Chisels; Augers; Axes; Hatchets; Adzes; Squares; Files; Raps; Drawing Knives; Braces and Bits, &c. &c.—Also, best Jack Screws, and Coffee Mills (warranted); Anvils; Vices; Brads, Nails and Spikes;

with a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE,

Consisting, in part, of Kettles, Pots, Skillets, Griddles, Ovens, Tea Kettles, Bake, Stew, Sauce and Frying Pans—with almost every other article in the way of house-keeping.

ALSO—A LARGE STOCK OF

Hammered & Rolled IRON;

Consisting of nearly all kinds (warranted); Cast, Shear and Blistered Steel; Band, Strap, and Sheet Iron; Dearborn and Wagon Boxes; Andirons; &c. &c. And, as usual, a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES,

Stone, Wood & Queens Ware,

All of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, June 23.

ANDY'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

Translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup.

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 20.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the subscriber, living in Huntingdon township, Adams county, between Petersburg and the York-

Spring of Monday the 30 of June last,

A Red Brindle Cow,

with white face. The

owner is requested to come,

prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WM. CHRONISTER.

Petersburg, July 7, 1834.

May 26.

MINERAL WATER.

PREPARED in Doct. Fahnestock's Patent Stone-ware Fountain, constantly kept during the season, at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

May 26.

DRUG STORE.

Zachariah Danner,

BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE formerly kept by Dr. HENRY SMYER, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty, PATENT MEDICINES,

and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call.

Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.

Gettysburg, May 26.

FRESH DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flour Sulphur, " Gamboze,

Cream Tartar, " Mastic,

Epsom Salts, " Myrrh,

Glauber do. " Tragacanth,

Rochelle do. " Copal,

Sulphate Quinine, " Ammoniac,

Anatto, " Sandarac,

Aqua Fortis, " Scammony,

Camphor, " Asafetida,

Calomel, " Elastic,

Castor Oil, " Gall Aleppo,

Senna, " Isinglass,

Manna, " Ivory Black,

Elixir Paregoric, " Spirits Turpentine,

Do. Vitriol, " Iceland Moss,

Flor Benjoin, " Opium,

Do. Canomile, " Nutmegs,

Fisher's Pills, " Oil Cinnamon,

Lee's do. " Almonds,

Hooper's do. " Aniseed,

Chapman's do. " Cloves,

Rush's do. " Lavender,

German do. " Peppermint,

Liquorice Ball, " Origanum,

Do. Root, " Pulgiti,

Borax, " Ipecacuanha,

Arrow Root, " Magnesia,

British Oil, " Lavender Comp.

Antimony, " Jalap,

Tartaric Acid, " Oil Cajaput,

Balsam Peru, " Seneca,

" Sulphur, " Sassafras,

" Castoreum, " Bergamot,

Bateman's Drops, " Lemon,

Opodeldoc, " Rosemary,

Coccolina, " Spruce,

Gum Arabic, " Harleum,

" Dejonin, " Turpentine,

" Guisicum, " Worm Seed,

" Shellac, " &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general* for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 10.

SWAIM'S PANACEA

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis, and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30.

WANTED,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN WESTMINSTER,

A Journeyman Blacksmith,

who understands shoeing Carriages and Wagons. To such a person I will give good wages.

ROBERT SMITH.

Westminster, July 7.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade, at Oxford, in complete uniform, on Saturday the 2d of August, at 10 o'clock, each member provided with